

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XL.....NO. 6

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE.
Bowery—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANTOINETTE, at 8 P. M.
Miss Lina May.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue—LITTLE EMILY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
Mrs. Rowe.

ROMAN HIPPODROME.
Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue—BLUE BEARD and FATE AT PERKINS, afternoon and evening, at 8 and 10.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
Eighty street—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway—THE PALACE OF TRUTH, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
Miss Carlotia Leclercq, Mr. Louis James.

RYAN'S OPERA HOUSE.
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
Dan Bryant.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.
Fourteenth street—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NIBLO'S.
Broadway—JACK AND JILL, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Washington street—NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS, at 8 P. M.; Mr. E. L. Davenport.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Broadway, corner of Twenty-third street—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL.
Sixteenth street—ROBSON DULL CARE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.; Mr. Macclae.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
Matinee at 2 P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.
CLANCARTY, at 8 P. M.; Mr. Edwin Adams.

LYCUM THEATRE.
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue—TWIXT AXE AND GOWN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.; Mrs. Roubey.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.
Broadway—THE SHAGBARK, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.; Mr. Boucicault.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street—SMOKE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.; Mr. W. T. Melville. Matinee at 2 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 255 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.; Matinee at 2 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
Bowery—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

PARK THEATRE.
Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets—GILDED AGE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.; Mr. John T. Raymond.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 64 Broadway—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.; Matinee at 2 P. M.

GERMAN THEATRE.
Fourteenth street—ROSENTHAL UND FINKE, at 8 P. M.; Mr. Fassa.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be partly cloudy.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The movement in stocks was erratic, without large fluctuations. Money on call ranged from 4 to 7 per cent. Foreign exchange was dull. Much comment was caused by a telegram received after the close of the market stating that there is a decrease in the Treasury of \$12,000,000 in coin since Saturday last.

WE OBSERVE that one of the reforms of the new Spanish Power is to issue a decree "suspending the jury system." This looks as if the new King was to be a "liberal constitutionalist."

THE CASE OF ELIZA COLLINS came up yesterday at the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, and we trust that the debate on the merits of the case will effect a needed reform in the management of some of the departments of the island.

OUR PARIS DESPATCHES indicate the speedy breaking up of the Carlist army by the accession of its leaders to the new monarchy, which, although not their first choice, is more acceptable to them than a republic. King Alfonso will leave Paris this evening to meet the Spanish fleet at Marseilles.

THE NEW OPERA HOUSE at Paris was opened last night in the presence of an audience which recalls the boast of Talma when he said that he had played to "a pit full of kings." Besides President MacMahon, the French Ministry, the entire diplomatic corps, dukes, generals and ex-kings, was Isabella of Spain and King Alfonso. One royal personage was absent—Nilsen, the Queen of Song. But on such an occasion the music is usually of secondary importance.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Attorney General Gilchrist, of New Jersey, is a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Senator Stockton. When waited upon by a committee of his friends, who advised him to enter on the canvass in the customary manner by the use of money and influence, he replied that he fully indorsed the principle that the office should seek the man and not the man the office; that the Legislature had the power to elect him if they believed him to be the proper person to represent the State in the Senate, and that he knew no distinction between indirect bribery and direct bribery. Mr. Gilchrist was the main instrument in the destruction and punishment of the Jersey City and Newark "rings."

The Crisis in New Orleans.

The announcement that General Sheridan will to-day arrest Governor McEnery, Lieutenant Governor Penn and other leaders of the conservative party in Louisiana is an extraordinary phase of the drama, and we fear we may be compelled to say tragedy, now culminating in New Orleans. It will arouse and alarm the country like "a fire bell in the night." It is impossible to conceive such an action on the part of the Lieutenant General of the armies unless he should be in possession of information not yet given to the country. We make this reservation because, in considering the actions of a soldier as illustrious and brilliant as Sheridan, whose rank places him above the temptations of ordinary ambition and whose fame is an assurance that he would not tarnish his name by an act of tyranny, we are bound to assume that he acts upon reasons that will justify him before the country. If these reasons do not exist—if General Sheridan has lent his fame and his sword to the bidding of a discomfited President anxious to retrieve the mistakes of a dishonored party, then he has undone in a day all that his military career has won; he has ruined republicanism and the administration; he has written on our history a deed as infamous as the *coup d'etat* of Napoleon III. While we look on these events with amazement and apprehension we are anxious to believe that General Sheridan is in possession of information not known to the nation, and that he can vindicate his extraordinary proceedings to the satisfaction of his countrymen.

In this hope we rest as far as General Sheridan is concerned. But we have no such hope in considering the succession of events which have led up to the painful spectacle of Monday, events which are as well understood by the country as anything in our current history. In the early part of November an election was held in Louisiana whose result was promptly reported by the public press. There was no more reason to distrust the substantial correctness of the election figures published in the newspapers than there was for questioning the similar returns in other States which have the same general complexion of anti-administration victories. A conservative success in Louisiana was not unexpected and surprising like the similar victory in Massachusetts and the astounding democratic majority in New York. It would have been wonderful, indeed, if the general sweep of the political tide had not extended to a State like Louisiana, whose condition was one of the main causes that set the tide in motion. It would have been marvellous and almost miraculous if mere sympathy with the downtrodden and oppressed people of Louisiana had contributed to a political revolution throughout the length and breadth of the land without producing any effect in the State where the evils were suffered. The public sentiment of Louisiana was, indeed, quite singularly tested six weeks in advance of the election, when the Kellogg government was so easily overthrown with a general acquiescence of the community, and reinstated by the federal authority against the wishes of the people. The fact that a very considerable negro vote was given to the conservative candidates is an additional proof that the result of the election, as first declared, was consistent with probability. And then how could the reports in the public press, so correct in relation to all the other States, be utterly mistaken and erroneous in the one State of Louisiana? There was no reason for questioning, and, in point of fact, nobody did question the decided success of the conservatives in that State until the Returning Board met to manipulate the returns. There is, therefore, the strongest possible *prima facie* case against the honesty of the Returning Board.

The Returning Board met, and, after incubating on the returns for the long space of six or seven weeks in secret convocation, they declared a result which contradicted all the public information on a subject open to general inspection, as all election results always are in a country where an alert newspaper press furnishes such easily accessible news as soon as every election is over. There is authentic evidence of wholesale forgeries in the official returns. It is proved that on Thanksgiving Day, in the absence of the Board, its clerks opened envelopes, altered the returns and resealed the envelopes. It is proved that returns from strong conservative parishes were thrown out, and that radical candidates for the Legislature were declared elected in such flagrant violation of truth that the candidates benefited refused to take the offices. It is the general opinion of the country that the action of the Returning Board was deliberately fraudulent, and that the purpose of their secret labors was to circumvent and nullify the will of the people as declared by their votes.

While the Returning Board were engaged in this attempt, and while the dishonesty of their motives was generally suspected, the President made a public declaration that he would support their action whatever might be the result. This was, at least, a singular method of discouraging the fraud which was imputed to the Returning Board on what seemed to the public very strong grounds. It was telling them, in effect, that if they counted in republicans who were not elected the federal government would maintain them in power. It was in the highest degree imprudent—employ a mild word—to give this emphatic assurance to a body so widely accused of fraudulent intentions. After the close of their labors the President, with a view to make his promise good, sends the most energetic officer of the army to New Orleans to be present at the critical moment.

It so happened that the radical majority of two in the lower house of the Legislature, which the dishonest Returning Board had counted in, was destroyed at the last moment by the arrest of one member for a felony and the honorable refusal of two others to take offices to which they knew they had not been elected. The consequence was an unexpected conservative majority when the Legislature assembled. The conservative majority, of course, controlled the organization of the House, and they strengthened themselves by admitting to seats five members whose claims were not passed upon by the Returning Board, but referred to the House for decision. They had

at least a colorable claim to election, for otherwise the Returning Board, who were so little scrupulous in other cases, would have counted them out in advance. They were in no sense intruders, for it is customary in all legislative bodies to admit such claimants in the preliminary organization and decide on their right to seats afterward. Their title to seats was a question within the proper jurisdiction of the House by the law which makes it the judge of the qualifications of its members, and this jurisdiction was admitted by the Returning Board by turning over the question to the Legislature.

Here, then, was a legislative body, organized according to the usual forms, engaged in the orderly transaction of business. In the midst of their peaceable and orderly proceedings an officer of the federal army enters their hall, interrupts their business, accuses their Speaker, and demands the surrender of those five members. He presently calls in a body of soldiers, with another officer who can point out and identify those members, puts them under military arrest one by one, and, against their solemn protests, marches them out, with a soldier on each side, to drag them by force if they should make resistance. Such a scene was never before witnessed in this free country. The officer who had charge of these proceedings alleged that he was instructed to suppress a mob, and that he seized those quiet members in obedience to that order! Those five members, sitting quietly in their seats by the authority of the House, were a mob! It required the combined force of the State militia and federal army to suppress so formidable and dangerous a mob and restore the public peace! Those five unoffending gentlemen, who were not likely to perpetrate any other act of violence than to respond "aye" or "nay" on questions which might be put to vote, were seized in their seats and dragged out of the legislative body by federal soldiers under the pretence of putting down a mob! A worthy occasion for the intervention of the federal army!

The country will await with impatience a recital of the reasons for this extraordinary, unprecedented proceeding, and for the daring acts of General Sheridan in New Orleans. What information does the President possess that the public does not know? For deeds far less arbitrary Andrew Johnson was brought to the verge of impeachment. The country has a right to know at once the purposes of these strange proceedings. In a matter like this, where there is a *prima facie* invasion of the sovereignty of the people, there should be no reserve and no delay. The suggestion of Mr. Conkling that the President should be permitted to use his judgment as to whether he should answer the resolution of Senator Thurman is a mockery. The President should be compelled to answer, and at once. Unless he has full cause—a cause that will fully satisfy the country—he has made himself liable to impeachment. We do not condemn the President and General Sheridan unheard, for we have too much respect for their fame to rashly assail it, and hesitate to believe what it is almost impossible not to believe. The President has either suppressed a burning civil war or he has begun a series of usurpations that may lead no one can tell whither. In dealing with this question we trust our legislators will rise above partisanship. It is not the interest of party that is concerned, but the honor of the country and the safety of the Republic. The President has gone so far that he must be utterly condemned as a military usurper or completely sustained. There is as yet no evidence but what leads to his condemnation, and we sincerely trust he will show the country good reasons for reversing its judgment.

What Is the Truth?

We are not satisfied about this garbled Message. The other day we were told, on what seemed to be official authority, that the President, after having written his Message, in response to the representations of Secretary Fish, "tuned it down;" that before toning it down, however, he had given it to the press, and that the newspapers, therefore, in Europe and America, published the warlike paragraphs first written without knowing of this change in the President's mind. This seemed to be a reasonable statement. Now comes another semi-official report which says:—"It has been ascertained from an altogether credible source that there was no modification of the Message in relation to Spanish affairs previous to the transmission of the document to Congress." The authority for this avowal is the Washington agent of the Associated Press, and we accept it from him as being an admission that the report which he sent from Washington, which threatened intervention with Spain, which spoke of England as being a partner to this intervention, which referred to the insults to the English and American flags, which led to angry comments in Spain and wondering comments in England, did not come from the President of the United States, and that the story, therefore, that the President had changed his mind is untrue. We are as far from an explanation of this remarkable circumstance as ever. What is the truth? Did the President, either directly or indirectly, prompt this garbled Message? If he did not, then who did?

CASTELLAR.—The absurd story telegraphed the other day to the effect that Castellar was willing to recognize the Prince Alfonso as King of Spain now receives its contradiction in a despatch direct from Madrid announcing that this illustrious Spaniard has resigned the Presidency of the Commission from Spain to the Centennial Exhibition, the Chancellorship of Public Instruction and his university professorship. It would be as impossible for Castellar to accept King Alfonso and the wretched party which he brings into power as it would be for Wendell Phillips to recognize Jeff Davis as his candidate for the Presidency on the platform of slavery. Castellar resigning his offices, and not only his public stations but his private position in the university as a lecturer on history, shows that he despises the usurpation that has taken Spain by the throat. We shall soon hear, probably, that he and his colleagues are exiles in France. It is a matter of great regret to Americans that we are not to have Castellar in this country during our Centennial Exhibition. He would be welcomed in a manner worthy of his genius, his fame, his patriotism and his ardent devotion to America and American institutions.

The Governor's Message to the Legislature.

Governor Tilden's first Message to the Legislature is a characteristic document—sound in principle, elaborate in style, and, in parts, somewhat liable to the charge of abstruseness. The opinions of the Governor on some of the main points which he argues in detail have been so frequently and so fully expressed that the people will be in a great measure prepared for what he now says. Thus, there will be found but little that is new and startling in the Message, notwithstanding its length. It lacks the crispness, the directness, and, we may say, the boldness of Mayor Wickham's first communication to the Common Council; but this may be accounted for by the fact that the affairs of the State are of less stirring interest than the affairs of the metropolis, and that Governor Tilden succeeds a respectable, even-toned administration, while Mayor Wickham takes charge of a previously abused, unpopular and inefficient government.

The State finances appear to be in a sound condition. The total funded debt on September 30 last amounted to a little over thirty million dollars, showing a reduction during the year of six millions. The unapplied balance of the sinking funds on September 30, 1873, was nearly thirteen millions. After setting forth the financial exhibit in detail the Governor reminds the Legislature that it will be necessary to make an appropriation for the census which, under the constitution, is to be taken this year, and which he says will be proceeded with at an early day. He touches the question of pauperism to call attention to the importance of a revision and amendment of existing laws on the subject, and advises the appointment of a commission to report upon the management and relief of the poor and to propose desirable legislation. He also favors an appropriation to pay the necessary expenses of the Centennial Exhibition Commission, so as to enable us to testify our sense of the greatness of the event commemorated in a manner suitable to the dignity of our Commonwealth. The Governor then takes up the subject of the recent amendments to the constitution, and points out such of them as, in his judgment, render legislation at this session necessary or desirable to carry them into full effect.

Considerable space is devoted to the discussion of the importance of such a change in existing civil and criminal laws as will insure to the people better protection against frauds and malversation by public officers. This is a subject in which the Governor's feelings are warmly enlisted and upon which he is entitled to speak freely. Foremost in bringing to a practical available point the evidence that fixed upon the unfaithful Tammany rulers the offences with which they stood charged, thus accomplishing their overthrow, Governor Tilden saw the labor he had performed absolutely thrown away, so far as the adequate punishment of the guilty parties or the recovery of the plunder was concerned. The criminal statutes failed to recognize forgery and robbery when committed by public officers as anything but misdemeanors. The civil statutes were powerless to prevent the culprits from disposing of the stolen property and taking themselves and their money out of the reach of the law. Actions brought in the name of the people of the State were set aside by the Court of Appeals as not maintained. Individual taxpayers could not seek redress on their own behalf. And so, says the Governor, no person was found competent to sue "except some Corporation Counsel who was an appointee of the accused parties." These evils Governor Tilden insists should be remedied at once by legislation. He does not appear to take the decision of the Court of Appeals altogether with good temper, and insists that in similar cases for the future the power to sustain an action for the redress of public wrongs committed on the people of a county or municipality should be vested in the people of the State acting through their Attorney General.

Probably the portion of the Message that will be looked for with the greatest interest by the citizens of New York is that in which reference is made to local self-government. The Governor's remarks, although somewhat vague, prove that he recognizes the importance of the subject and are strong arguments in favor of the democratic principle of "home rule." He maintains that the pretended "reforms" prepared in Albany for the city government have been "invasions of the rights of the people to choose their own rulers and to manage their own affairs—a practical denial of self-government for the last twenty years." The great municipal trusts have been made "the traffic of the lobbies," and the consequence has been, says the Governor, that no Mayor elected by the people has for many years possessed the power to change the heads of departments so as to give practical effect to the popular will. This system, he truthfully says, "insures bad government of the city and tends to corrupt the legislative bodies of the State." It is fortunate that the Governor has it in his power to aid in removing in a great degree the evil of which he justly complains, and of yielding to the newly elected Mayor the power to rule the city and regulate the executive departments in such manner as he may deem best for the public interests.

The Governor's position on the canal question, which is elaborately discussed, is sound and practical, but his views have on frequent occasions been laid before the people and have long been known. This portion of his Message may not entirely satisfy canal enthusiasts, but it will be entirely acceptable to men of common sense.

THE PROMPTITUDE with which Mayor Wickham has served charges of removal on Mr. Delahoid Smith, the Corporation Counsel, shows that His Honor means to carry out his policy promptly and with resolution. He must not make the mistake, however, of removing republicans like Mr. Smith and neglecting to remove democrats like Andrew H. Green. This will lay him open to the imputation of using his office not to build up the credit and honor of the city, but to absorb the patronage into the hands of the Tammany party.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—Our religious friends will be glad to know that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Evangelical Christian Alliance, a week of prayer and thanksgiving will be observed in this city. At a meeting the other day it was

deemed a reason for thanksgiving that so many prayers have been answered during the past year, that so many souls have been saved and gathered to the Church, and that, "while sceptics have risen up to overthrow the faith, Christian scholars have also appeared to refute the rationalistic arguments." These meetings of Christian men for purposes of consolation and devotion are interesting phases in our society. We trust that the opportunity now afforded to all who desire to unite in these services will be embraced, and that in the present year our Christian friends will find their prayers answered as fully as in the year that is past.

A Word to Pennsylvania.

On a day in January, not far off, four contiguous States elect United States Senators—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. They are important units in our federal sum total, differing greatly in area, but each influential. In the aggregate they are still more so. Their aggregation, if it can be maintained, is the more impressive in this, that the politics of the chosen men, according to the calculation of common chances, ought to be the same. Democracy should have them all, and yet having them will only increase its strength in the Senate by two votes. The vacancies in New Jersey and Delaware are made by the expiration of the terms of democrats, and there democrats will undoubtedly be elected. Delaware enjoys the high privilege of having a Senator so strong in the affections of his constituency, and we may add of the nation, that no one dreams of displacing him. The majorities in New York and New Jersey are such that, be the personal preferences and the inner intrigues what they may, there is hardly a possibility of the victorious party being disintegrated. Our diagnosis, as perfectly disinterested observers, finds no serious morbid symptom in either of these bodies corporate. Not so Pennsylvania. Here we see signs of disease, and with it danger; and, in talking of danger, we wish to be distinctly understood as speaking without a shade of party feeling, for we have none, but of danger to that unity of design which, as mere lovers of art, we regret to see disturbed. If democracy has a majority in Pennsylvania it ought, as in her neighbor and sister States, to be made available; and, in our view, after what has occurred and is likely to occur, it would be simply lamentable by selfish competition, and still more thoroughly turned to ashes, if an alien intrigue—a pernicious influence from without—were to succeed in thwarting the express will of the people. The election of a democrat by purchased republican votes would not be a jot worse than the choice of a republican by the same debauching process. To make it more plain, Mr. Wallace (we use his name merely by way of illustration), would as little be a representative man as any republican chosen by marketable democrats. Against this and all cognate processes we, as independent journalists, speaking daily to thousands and hundreds of thousands of Pennsylvanians, enter our protest. The influence of intrigue of one sort or another at Harrisburg has endured too long. It has been operative there for at least thirty-eight years, when Mr. Biddle and his bank, of whom General Cameron is the surviving executor or administrator *de bonis non*, bought democratic Senators by the dozen. It is time it should cease. The Dauphin county "ring" has been prolific. Rings with all the ugly features of their parent have been born and have thrived in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The new constitution endangered them, and the revolt of conservative republicanism and renewed vigor of democracy last November, it was supposed, insured their downfall everywhere. Shall this be neutralized by a Legislature chosen under such auspices? This is a question soberly and solemnly put, and to which an answer will be anxiously expected. All this said, be it understood, without the faintest expression of preference for the eminent men whose names are now before this great constituency. Death, too, it will be observed, is reducing the actual majority, and hence the greater need of strict integrity.

An Outline of the Conspiracy.

In Louisiana the case is bad enough as it is, but suppose that out of these events should come a collision of the people with the troops. What then? It would be a collision that would arise from popular fury, for the citizens are, it is clear, resolutely resolved against the resort to violence. It would be an outburst of popular passion overriding the restraints of better judgment. Therefore it would not be resistance of the sort that suddenly arose in September. It would not surrender at any formal show of authority or in any spirit of discretion. It would fight. Somebody would be hurt. Naturally the people who would be most hurt would be the small force of United States troops on the spot, compelled to face a whole population of resolute and desperate spirits. The troops would be driven out and the people would hold the city. Grant would, thereupon, "take command in person." He would concentrate all the available force of the government and endeavor to take the city; but he would probably fail, for in support of the people of New Orleans would immediately rally, to fight their battles over again, the whole of the population of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Texas and Arkansas, and the men who once marched under the Confederate colors. We would be in the presence of a new rebellion, fomented by the Executive; and the President would call on Congress for troops—and money. Would Congress vote them? There can be no doubt of it. It must be remembered that this Congress still represents the principles and the party that the country has repudiated at the polls, and in the chance of a new conflict and a revived rebellion it would see the hope of a renewed hold on the nation. It would vote the President the hundred thousand men he wants, and if within a year from this time Grant has command of one hundred thousand men the next election for the Presidency will be held at the Greek kalends, or whenever else His Excellency may please. By all means, then, let there be no conflict, for that is the thing that is most desired by the military straggle of the White House, which has Grant in its hands.

THE STATISTICS show that last year a smaller number of immigrants arrived at this port than in any year since 1862.

Cheap Homes.

There is no part of Mayor Wickham's interesting and recent Message that will be read with so much interest by all classes as his expression of views about rapid transit. The Mayor, no doubt, feels that if his administration can accomplish this result it will be remembered with those administrations in the past which gave us the Erie Canal, the Croton water and the Central Park. The crying want of New York is cheap homesteads. The poor man is compelled to burrow in our densely populated, diseased and unhealthy lower faubourgs, crammed into vast tenement houses, compelled to breathe the malarious air, having no sunshine and green trees, having to raise his children amid typhus and moral influences even more perilous than fever. Yet there is no reason why the beautiful country extending beyond Fordham and Carmanville, now used for farming purposes, as attractive as any part of the United States, should not be covered with a hundred thousand homes, where the laboring man might have all the comforts of his own dwelling, fresh air, sunshine, the beautiful scenery of the Hudson and Harlem rivers and Long Island Sound, and yet be within a half-hour's ride of his business. A city which is devoted to millionaires and beggars, like New York, and which crushes its worthy laboring class, does not answer the best purposes of the metropolis. Rapid transit will remove this reproach, and, by enabling the poor to find comfort, security and health, crown our metropolis with a glory that, with all its splendor and wealth, it has not yet attained—the glory of being the home of the poor as well as of the rich.

THE MAIL ROBBERIES.—The superiority of the money order system to that of the registration of letters containing money has been always asserted by the government, and should be understood by the public. It is shown by the fact that a stolen money order is of no use to the thief unless he adds forgery, or personation to his original offence, in which case detection is almost certain, especially if the precautions advised by the Post Office Department have been taken by the sender. A stolen registered letter is, on the contrary, sure plunder. This is illustrated by the story we print to-day of the robbery of the mail wagons in this city by a number of their drivers.

THE TWEED CASE came up in the Supreme Court yesterday, and argument was postponed till Friday. If Mr. Tweed's lawyers were only able to announce that their pertinacious client would restore to the city its stolen money the question of liberty might be differently considered. But the surest way to liberty is restitution.

THE PROTEST which Speaker Wiltz, of the Louisiana House of Representatives, made when he found that body in charge of a squad of United States soldiers was brief but emphatic. He had reason enough to protest in the name of his bleeding State, in the name of the people of the United States, and as for the rest of his appeal it is to be trusted that the God of Justice will heed it, even if the ruling god of war at Washington is deaf to the indignation of the country.

THE NAME OF THOMAS VAUGHN and his words when he was expelled by the United States troops from his seat in the Legislature of Louisiana will live long in the annals of that unfortunate State. This silvery-headed old man rose very slowly, and said, "A general of the United States Army has placed his hand upon my shoulder and commanded me to leave the floor of this House. As a member of this body, duly elected by the people of Caddo parish, and, as an American citizen, believing that the rights of American freemen are not yet all dead, I desire to enter my solemn protest against this outrage." General De Trobriand acted under orders, yet we think he must have blushed when he obeyed them and heard that answer.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Wrong to herd girls together in the St. Mary's Hall style.
So Sheridan went there as a looker on, did he? Mr. John A. Perkins, Q. C., of Montreal, is staying at the Gluey House.
Ludwig II., King of Bavaria, has offered a comedy to the German theatres.
In Berlin they call the ultramontane party in the Parliament "the Knillman faction."
General B. F. Bruce, of Madison county, New York, is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Mr. Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., arrived last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Paris consumed in 1874 250,000,000 pounds of fresh meat, or 125 pounds per annum for each person.
Mr. Leslie C. Hanks, Consul General for Guatemala at San Francisco, is sojourning at the Gluey House.
Canal Commissioner Adin Thayer, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., is residing temporarily at the St. James Hotel.
Assistant Attorney General Clement H. Hill arrived at the Brevort House yesterday from Washington.
"Who leaves the game loses." This the democrats in the Louisiana Legislature should have understood.
Messrs. Nathaniel Wheeler, C. S. Bushnell and William B. Bristol, of Connecticut, are registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
From Stockholm comes the announcement of the discovery of a new explosive agent called vigortite. Eight ounces accomplished by experiment what would have required double the quantity of dynamite.
Alfonso of Spain celebrated his eighteenth birthday on December 5. He was then a pupil at the Royal Military College, York, England. On the occasion of his birthday there was a brilliant gathering, and the Empress Eugénie was present.
"Give us," says the New Hampshire Workingman's Advocate, "the man with two brown hands, smut on his nose and sweat on his forehead." All right; sent him last night; also a woman with a long chin and a wart on her nose to keep him happy.—*Detroit Free Press.*
General Sherman has not only the best head in the United States Army for a difficulty like this at New Orleans, but there is, perhaps, no other head in the country that could deal with it so logically and so temperately. But Sherman is shelved, and the Lieutenant General announces his authority as direct from the President and writes to the Secretary of War.
Mr. Thirion Weed, the political veteran, has been ailing of late, and on New Year's Day was taken so seriously ill that his physician, Dr. Thebaud, advised him to take to his bed. Since that time Mr. Weed has been more or less seriously affected, at times feeling well and at others depressed. The greatest care was taken of the good old man, and with incessant watching, he is now reported to have recovered to that extent that his physician is not at all nervous about results. In a day or so Mr. Weed will be moving about the streets as usual.